

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 30.11

March 2, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 51 2 p.m. 59
Humidity 55 59

March 2, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 53 59

4157 日九廿月正

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.

四拜禮 號二月三英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IS REPORTED IN THE VOSGES. MALOJA'S VICTIMS INQUEST IS ADJOURNED TILL THURSDAY. THE TURKS RESENT HEADQUARTERS BEING IN GERMAN HANDS. THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR HAS PRESENTED 12 MACHINE-GUNS. A GERMAN CAPTIVE BALLOON HAS DRIFTED EAST OF BETHUNE. ONLY 14 OF 55 VICTIMS OF THE MALOJA HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. THE FRENCH HAVE WRECKED GERMAN DEFENCES NEAR HILL 193. THE TURKS SAY THE GERMANS WERE FIRST TO FLEE FROM ERZERUM. GERMANY HAS PROTESTED TO PORTUGAL AGAINST SEIZURE OF SHIPS. THE BOMBARDMENT NORTH OF VERDUN IS LESS INTENSE THAN BEFORE. THE FRENCH ARTILLERY HAS STOPPED SEVERAL ATTACKS IN WOEVRE. AN ALBATROSS HAS BEEN BROUGHT DOWN BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES. NEAR LA BASSEE AN ALBATROSS, A FLAME, FELL BEHIND GERMAN LINES. UNOPPOSED.—SIR O. PHILLIPS (CHESTER), CAPT. W. EDGE (BOLTON).

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

German Aerial Mishaps.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

February 29, 1.10 p.m.

A British communique says:—To-day our artillery bombarded trenches about Orville and Fromelles. There was considerable mutual artillery activity about Ypres in the morning.

A German Albatross was brought down south of Merville behind our lines, while another turned completely over, burst into flames and fell behind the German lines in the vicinity of La Bassee. In the afternoon, a German captive balloon broke loose and drifted northwards, passing over our lines east of Buzancy.

General Activity.

February 29, 1.00 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—In the Verdun region the bombardment continued on the northern front, but less intensely than on the preceding days. No infantry action was reported in the course of the day.

The Germans are entrenching on the northern slopes of the Poivre Ridge, the crest of which has been occupied by our advanced troops. We violently bombarded Simegnies, where an enemy battalion had assembled.

Our artillery fire at different points of the Woivre stopped attacks which had been in course of preparation. There was great artillery activity in the Vosges. A counter-attack drove the enemy out of a portion of the trenches east of Seppois which were occupied in the morning.

Our artillery between Soissons and Rheims bombarded important points behind the enemy's front and wrecked German defences near Hill 193.

THE MALOJA.

The Inquest.

February 29, 2.25 p.m.

At the inquest on fifty-five of the Maloja's victims, held at Dover, the Captain said only fourteen had been identified. His Majesty the King had commanded Captain Irvine to come to London.

Brigadier General McLeod gave a graphic story of the efforts to save his wife. Both of them rushed to get lifebelts, and he assisted to launch the boat, but the Maloja listed after about five minutes, so the lifeboats on that side could not be launched. He threw his wife into the water, jumped in after her and supported her for half an hour until they were picked up by a trawler. The crew did their utmost to restore his wife to consciousness, but she was too exhausted from shock.

Inquest on Victims Postponed.

February 29, 3.00 p.m.

The inquest on the Maloja's victims has been adjourned until Thursday.

Lifeboats Washed Ashore.

February 29, 6.15 p.m.

It is officially stated that two of the Maloja's lifeboats, containing several bodies, have been washed ashore at Dover.

The survivors include Mr. G. Barrage. In the list of passengers the names F. Evans and E. Fisher should read H. Evans and F. Fisher.

Crew's Behaviour Faultless.

February 29, 6.50 p.m.

At the inquest on the victims of the Maloja, Brigadier-General McLeod said there was no complaint as to the behaviour of the crew. Everything possible was done to save life, but the falls seemed to jam and prevent the launching of the boats.

An Incorrect Report.

February 29, 7.50 p.m.

It is officially stated that the report of the washing ashore of the Maloja's boats is incorrect.

MAHARAJA'S GIFT OF MACHINE-GUNS.

February 29, 7.50 p.m.

His Majesty the King, at Buckingham Palace, inspected twelve machine-guns presented by the Maharaja of Jaipur.

GERMANY PROTESTS TO PORTUGAL.

February 29, 4.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says Germany has protested strongly to Portugal against the seizure of German ships.

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

Heavy Loss of Life.

February 29, 3.55 p.m.

It is officially announced in Paris that the auxiliary cruiser Provence 2, while transporting troops from Salonica, was torpedoed in the central Mediterranean on February 26. There were 1,800 on board, of whom 695 have been saved.

The Saved.

February 29, 5.50 p.m.

A Paris communique says that 870 of the men on the Provence 2, have been saved.

(To-day's Telegrams.)

More Survivors.

February 29, 6.50 p.m.

A French naval communique states that there are now 489 men from the Provence 2 on the Island of Milo. Eighty-five more are expected shortly.

More Landed.

February 29, 4.15 p.m.

A message from Paris says that 296 men from the Provence 2 have been landed at Malta and 400 at Milo by Anglo-French patrol boats, which had been summoned by wireless.

No periscope was visible, but the track of the torpedo was seen, the weather being clear and the sea slight.

The Provence 2 sank in 14 minutes. The crew were most heroic; they remained at the guns till the last moment.

The search for survivors continues.

AFTER ERZERUM.

March 1, 3.20 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says: The stubbornness of the Turkish defence of Erzerum is proved by the enormous number of corpses found in the fortifications. There are some demoralised retreating army corps, now consisting of only from three to five thousand men each, with a few guns; the remainder have been captured, or have perished either during the fighting or from cold.

Prisoners state that the Turkish army is most resentful at its headquarters being in the hands of Germans, and that the latter were the first to flee at the assault on Erzerum.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

The Great Battle at Verdun.

February 29, 1.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says:—The main battleground at Verdun is now on the heights four to five miles north of the town. The chief heights are:—Douaumont, 1,200 ft.; Talon Crest, 830 ft.; Poivre Ridge, 1,000 ft. The French line was withdrawn about three miles in the course of the week's fighting but the evenness of the retirement shows that the French commanders never lost command of their units, the French considering that the lost ground is not more important than losses in men. The German advances were made at sacrifices which, when they are known, will make Germany shiver with horror. Scarcely a tree remains of the woods on the battleground. The French held Douaumont against an unparalleled deluge of giant shells, reducing to powder trees, rocks and earth. When these had cleared away, the German masses were perceived advancing and a hurricane from the French artillery burst forth, the grey uniforms making splendid targets against the snow. When the French artillery fire reached its climax the whole valley was turned into a volcano, the exit being stopped by a barrier of slain. It was an orgy of butchery. The French at one point laid a trap by evacuating a position covering 2½ miles. Eighteen hundred Brandenburgers rushed up and occupied it, but 28 guns which were trained on the spot fired incessantly for forty minutes. When the French charged they found eight survivors beneath the dead Brandenburgers. The importance which the Germans attach to Douaumont was apparent from an order found on an officer to the effect that the position must be carried at all costs. During the battle the town of Verdun has been steadily bombarded, sharing the fate of Ypres and Rheims. The population evacuated the town before the battle began. The French estimate that the Germans concentrated 1,100 guns of all calibres on the narrow Meuse heights.

Violent Enemy Attacks.

February 29, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—North of Verdun the bombardment continues, being more intense in the sector east of the Meuse. Violent local attacks at night time were renewed several times at the village of Douaumont and resulted in hand-to-hand encounters. All were repulsed by our troops. At Woivre the Germans succeeded, after an intense artillery preparation, in seizing the village of Manhuelles, but an immediate counter-attack brought us back to the western edge of the village which we held under our fire. The Germans in Lorraine penetrated an advanced trench, from which they were instantly driven out.

Military Situation Good.

February 29, 12.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Briand says the military situation is good. The troops are full of enthusiasm, and our reserves are powerful and ready to receive the most vigorous shocks. Moreover, the German attacks have diminished in vigour. Military circles are persuaded that the German offensive is not ended and that the struggle may continue for some days.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SINKING OF THE MALOJA.

Extraordinary Case of Rescue.

February 29, 1.25 p.m.

The Daily Telegraph's Dover correspondent says one of the reasons for the rapid sinking of the Maloja was the jamming of the doors of the watertight compartments as a result of the damage caused by the explosion, which threw up a column of water 150 feet high. An extraordinary case of rescue is that of a baby which was found floating on its back well wrapped up. The mother was picked up later unconscious. Only four boats got away safely, several being smashed. In one case a boatload of people crashed on another in the sea, a number being thrown into the water or injured.

February 29, 5.15 p.m.

Mr. Hudson has been saved. Mr. Potter, Mr. Nightingale and Mr. Oldfield did not sail.

Large Parcel Mail.

February 29, 5.25 a.m.

Of the Maloja's mails there were only a few letters specially marked "Via sea route" but there were considerable quantities of commercial papers, newspapers, samples and also parcels mails. It is officially announced that Mr. Hunter-Blair did not embark, and among the survivors is Mr. Avery.

Was She Torpedoed?

February 29, 6.50 p.m.

At the inquest on the victims of the Maloja, the Chief Officer gave it as his opinion that the liner was torpedoed.

JAPANESE OFFICERS AT SALONICA.

February 29, 1.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Japanese officers are visiting the Allied front at Salonica.

LORD CHELMSFORD A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

February 29, 1.45 p.m.

Lord Chelmsford has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor at Buckingham Palace.

KING FERDINAND'S ABDICATION DEMANDED.

February 29, 1.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Salonica telegram states that meetings in Sofia have demanded the abdication of King Ferdinand, the enthroning of the Crown Prince, and the withdrawal of the German troops from Bulgaria.

THE CASUALTIES AT SALONICA.

February 29, 5.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that the casualties at Salonica up to February 20, were 37 officers and 1,349 men.

"OUR CREDIT UNIMPAIRED."

February 29, 5.15 p.m.

At a luncheon of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which was representative of the whole Empire, Mr. McKenna affirmed that after eighteen months of war our credit was unimpaired. We had thrown our immense financial power into the common stock of the Allies and would use it to the full. Our expenditure was the highest of any belligerent.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Chambers of Commerce Take Action.

February 29, 5.50 p.m.

The Chambers of Commerce have appointed a Committee to draw up a motion regarding the appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

Protective Tariffs Asked For.

February 29, 7.10 p.m.

The Chambers of Commerce have passed a resolution asking the Government to consult with the Dominions regarding reciprocal trading, the regulation of trade with enemies and the control of enemy businesses in the Empire and also asking the Government to provide preferential reciprocal trading between the different parts of the Empire, reciprocal trade between the Empire and the Allies, favourable treatment of neutrals and restricting by tariffs, trade with enemy countries after the war and to prevent dumping and stimulate Home industries.

VISCOUNT FRENCH IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 29, 6.50 p.m.

Field Marshal Viscount French took his seat in the House of Lords to-day.

MORE ADVICE ON BLOCKADE QUESTION.

February 29, 6.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Atkinson announced that Rear Admiral De Chair has been appointed Flag-Officer, advising the Foreign Office on blockade questions, in which his practical experience will be of great assistance (Observe).

TELEGRAMS.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, Received, March 2.

Sir Owen Phillips (Unionist) has been returned unopposed for Chester, and Captain William Edge (Liberal) for Bolton, the latter in succession to Mr. T. Taylor, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

FLIES.

A Cause of Infant Diarrhoea.

The report of the Department of Health of New York shows that almost twice as many infants have diarrhoea among fly-exposed as among the fly-protected infants, and that almost twice as many infants have diarrhoea in dirty homes as in clean homes. On this showing, the relative importance of flies and dirt in the production of this disease seems to be about the same. Artificial feeding, however, was found to be a more important factor than either of the others. Almost two and one-half times as many infants were attacked by diarrhoea among artificially fed as among breast-fed infants. If it had not been for careful selection of food and instruction to mothers the proportion of cases among artificially fed infants would have been even higher. As it is, the influence of flies and dirt combined is of about the same importance as artificial feeding alone in the production of this disease. Artificial feeding and dirt combined are responsible for a still larger percentage of the cases, three and one-half times as many artificially fed infants in dirty homes being attacked as in the case of breast-fed infants in clean homes. While the report shows that flies form one of the three main causes for diarrhoeal diseases among infants, and constitute one of the two lesser causes out of the three, the demonstration that twice as many infants are the subject of diarrhoeal diseases among fly-exposed as among fly-protected infants is ample justification for continued prosecution of the anti-fly campaign. The ideal condition for the reduction of the infantile death-rate to the minimum is breast feeding in a clean fly-protected home for each baby.—*Journal of Tropical Medicine.*

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

H. K. Horticultural Society's

Show at Botanic Gardens.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 4.

H. K. Horticultural Society's

Show at Botanic Gardens.

A. D. C. Performance of "The

Angel in the House"; 9.30 p.m.

Monday, March 6.

A. D. C. Performance of "The

Angel in the House"; 9.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 29.

China Sugar Refining Co.,

Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders;

11.30 a.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Netherlands Overseas Trust.
In the place of the late Mr. H. C. van den Honert, Mr. F. de Fremery, director of the Deli Batavia Maatschappij, has been appointed by the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, president of the Sumatra Tabak Control Committee.

Quackery in Wales.
There is much more work to be done before the public will come to possess that confidence in the medical profession which is so desirable from the scientific and modern point of view says the *Wales Outlook*. As an illustration, one has only to look at the daily and weekly advertisements of patent and quack medicines, and also to bear in mind the enormous numbers of men who are to-day practising as bone-setters and cancer-curers in Wales; from these facts alone it is evident that traditions of the past die a very slow and lingering death.

"Unusually Negligent."
Washington, January 22.—The Deputy United States marshal, Mr. F. J. Johnson who was in charge of Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln, confessed German spy, when he escaped from custody in Brooklyn last Saturday, was removed from office to-day by direction of the Attorney General. The officials, after examining a report on the circumstances of Lincoln's escape, decided that Mr. Johnson had been unusually negligent. Lincoln was in custody, pending extradition to England to answer a charge of forgery.

Keeping an Eye on the Rubber.
With regard to the re-exportation, which is supposed to take place from Denmark, of pneumatic tyres imported from England and America, all purchasers at Copenhagen, states a correspondent, receive such tyres on the hire system, signing an undertaking to return them when they are worn out. Danish manufacturers are demanding a similar undertaking in regard to Danish tyres, the use of which, as in the case of British and French tyres, is prohibited for German and Austrian cars sold since January 15, 1915. The control thus exercised is so effective that misuse of these articles is absolutely impossible. Moreover, there is a heavy penalty for violating the export prohibition order.

Japanese Barbers.
In Japan not only men but women go to the barber if there be any sign of hair on their faces; they do not permit even the soft down to grow, which the Japanese are often astonished to see left unremoved on the faces of some western women. Often too the eyebrows are shaved. The usual charge for a shave and haircut is 25 sen for the highest and 6 sen the lowest. In recent years the female barber has become a feature of the profession in Tokyo, most of these being the wives of barbers who wish to make themselves useful to their husbands, though some are independent. Barber apprentices are a class, and often a law unto themselves. Equipped with a razor, they wander from master to master, as the spirit drives them.—*Japan Magazine*.

Bombay Improvement Trust.
Mr. H. Marcus Fernando, who returned to Colombo, says that while in Bombay he noticed the enormous improvements made by the Municipality. Since his visit to the place in 1897 to study the plague, the City had made vast strides in various directions. There were several new boulevards and many new buildings put up and sanitary measures have vastly improved. All these were the works of the City Improvement Trust who carried out their plans with funds provided by the Municipality. The Improvement Trust was an immense success in Bombay. They took over large areas in over-crowded parts of the City and put up new buildings, which not only improved the sanitation, but also improved matters financially.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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THE SERBIAN SOLDIER.

An Ideal Fighting Man.

It has been no uncommon thing in Serbia this year, where Austrian prisoners have been employed as hospital orderlies or otherwise in company with Serbian soldiers, for the Austrians to come to the authorities with complaints about the food. "But," the authorities reply, "you get exactly the same as our own soldiers." "We know that," say the Austrians, "but the Serbians are used to it; they do not need to eat as much as we." From their point of view the Austrians had some reason for their complaints; for one of the remarkable things about the Serbian soldier is his capacity to live and fight gaily with practically nothing to eat.

The Serbians are a peasant people, strangers to luxury, and the Serbian Army is a peasant Army. At the best of times the Serbian peasant's food is of the simplest, consisting of bread, some potatoes, curdled milk, and rarely—very rarely, on occasional feast days and holidays—a little meat. Bread is the staff of life in Serbia in a very real sense. For four years now Serbia has been almost continuously at war; and it has been difficult for the women folk—the men all being in the ranks—to keep up the ordinary agricultural operations. Serbia has become poor to a degree which the most congested districts of Ireland in years of bad crops hardly understand; and the diet of the whole people, of the masses of countryfolk especially, has been more meagre than ever. More than ever a meal has meant merely a chunk of bread, and coarse war bread, difficult for a foreigner to eat. There are those who believe that it has been the bread which has caused most of the intestinal troubles from which British doctors and nurses have suffered in Serbia so severely this year; but the Serbian soldier, then, has become inured to a life of extreme privation; and in the fighting of last winter it was his toughness and ability to stand hardship which more than any thing else gave him advantage over the Austrians. Again and again I have heard from Serbian officers the same story, of how their men, having had nothing to eat for, perhaps, two days, in a country stripped of all eatables and mostly knee-deep in mud, pushed on, utterly careless of whether there was any commissariat or not, and simply hunted the Austrians day and night without giving them a moment's rest. Only men of iron, to whom semi-starvation had become almost the normal condition of their existence, could have done what the Serbians did then.

It is not easy to convey to English readers the extent of the privations and the sadness of the loss of life, by war and by disease, to which Serbia has been subjected during these last years. The Serbian woman usually wears for head-dress a large square scarf, cunningly folded so as to make a kind of bowl-like tunic with a peak hanging down the

back to between her shoulders. The scarves are of all colours, yellow and red and blue and black. I was at the great spring fair at Tristenik (a country town in the west on the Ujitch railway) this year, at which the population of half a province annually gathers. With others, I tried to buy some of these scarves to send home to England; and we did buy them in yellow and red and blue. But neither there nor, as I learned afterwards, elsewhere, was there a black one to be bought in Serbia. The black scarves—either all black or with a little decorative border in white—were worn for mourning; and the demand had been so great that black scarves were not to be had.

Nor will any one who was in Serbia last spring and summer ever forget the pathos of the countryside, with its neglected roads (for there was no labour for road-mending) and untilled fields; the women and little children and old men, who have been the only workers on the farms, and, above all, the dreadful black flags, warnings that some one had died there from typhus, which have seemed to hang at almost every cottage door and at every other house in towns and villages.

Yet the Serbian's laughing, loving disposition has remained unspoiled. The one discovery which every Briton who goes to Serbia soon makes for himself is that the Serbian is absurdly like the Irishman. The two master-words in the Serbian tongue to-day are "nema," which means "No; there isn't any," and "dobra," which means "good." "Nema" is the result of the last four years of privation. "There isn't any"; it is true of almost everything. The visitor grows accustomed to going down a street of shops and asking everywhere for some simple article, and everywhere meeting with the same reply, "Nema." At the smallest excuse "Dobra" follows. Everything is "good." You ask the soldier, wounded or ill, waiting his turn to be admitted to the hospital, how he is, and before you ask you know that the answer will be "Dobra," and that it will be accompanied by a smile. You tell the unwounded man that the Germans are coming, outnumbering the Serbian armies by three to one, to wipe Serbia and the Serbians off the map, and he laughs a carefree laugh, and his eyes twinkle as he tells you "Dobra."

It is impossible to think of the Serbian man except as a soldier; and that is the chief weakness of Serbia's military position to-day. She has no reserves. Her entire fighting strength, almost her manhood strength, is already in the ranks. Only in Nish, in connection with the Government offices, does one see any number of males of military age who are not in uniform; grey or khaki, with the khaki glengarry without the tails, set jauntily on the head, and the queer hoodless moccasin-like laced footgear, which looks at first unsmart, but which is excellently adapted to the rough hills and muddy valleys which make the Serbian soldier's battle-fields.—*Times*.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

價目表及廣告費等項請向本報廣告部接洽

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Governor's statement yesterday before the Legislative Council, went so closely and analytically into the taxation question that it may be regarded, in some senses, as beyond comment. His Excellency has made the position perfectly clear and it may be summed up by saying that, as anticipated, there has been a heavy deficit on the year's accounts, that this deficit was substantially increased by the expenses incurred in connection with the upkeep of the Hongkong prisoners' camp, the removing of the aliens to Australia and their maintenance there—and that it has to be made up. The Governor has provided for certain economies in connection with the P. W. D., certain other savings are being effected by the fact that much of the policing of the Colony is now done voluntarily, and increases in revenue are looked for in connection with the sale of lands. By this adjusting of affairs the deficit is met to the extent of \$225,000, but \$100,000 still remains to be found. What more natural than that it should be found by the taxation of luxuries?

It is unfortunate—very unfortunate—that this taxation could not be arranged without what amounts to one of the gravest public scandals that has ever smudged the fame of this Colony. His Excellency's own words tell the story. "At the last meeting of the Council I had explained, behind closed doors, the necessity of imposing certain taxation in the nature of increasing the duties upon alcoholic liquors. Well, somehow or other, the intention to make this increase of duty has leaked out." We are not left much choice over the making up of our minds as to how the leaking out occurred. Practically we have to assume either that proper precautions for the avoidance of eaves-dropping at the building where the meetings are held are not taken, or else—a very much more disagreeable alternative. However that may be, the result of the aforesaid leak is a monetary loss to the Government, for "there was a rush to remove alcoholic liquors from bond," and "a large quantity of stuff has been taken out which, after to-day, would have been subject to the new duties."

In the local excitement caused by a rise in the price of alcohol it is possible that this violation of the secrecy of an *in camera* debate may be allowed to slide for the moment, but we feel sure that, before long, the matter will receive its due share of attention. Meanwhile it must be said—not that Hongkong is unfortunate in having its prices raised but that it is remarkably fortunate in not having had them long ago raised very considerably more. Throughout the war period this Colony has been singularly favoured by Fate; it has known no anxiety, comparatively little trade-depression (and even that has been very largely on the swings and roundabouts principle—loss here and gain there) and next to no inconvenience. It has been generous with its money but no more so than other of the King's dominions—and infinitely less so than some. In a word, to all intents and purposes Hongkong has not felt the war, and it is no bad thing for it that it should be asked to do so.

"Incidentals."

At the last meeting but one of the Legislative Council a most interesting return was laid on the table, showing how, during the fourth quarter of 1915, excess expenditure on various sub-heads had been met by savings under heads of expenditure. This showed that amounts totalling many thousands of dollars—many for unforeseen disbursements and under-estimates—had been covered in this manner, one of the largest items being for uniforms for the Special Police. It serves, the outlay on which could not, of course, have been anticipated when the year's Estimates were drawn up. The various sums are set out very clearly, and there is a column devoted to explanations of the excess expenditure. In most cases these explanations provide all the information that is necessary, but there are four items for "incidentals" under different headings, totalling altogether some \$800, concerning which the "explanation" might have been less cryptic. In each instance the remark is "More incidentals." Of course they are "incidentals"—so much is indicated in the words, "incidentals"—expenses. But what one would like to know—and we are surprised that no member was sufficiently curious to make an enquiry on the point—is what these incidentals were for. All of them are probably legitimate expenses; but why could they not be fully explained, as the other items are? Perhaps in future the point will be kept in mind when the return is being drawn up.

Absconding Shroffs.

Shanghai, like Hongkong, is well-acquainted with that elusive gentleman, the absconding shroff, and the Court there has recently seen fit to draw attention to a practice which, unfortunately, frequently follows his disappearance. It is that, when such a man is guaranteed, the threat of criminal proceedings against the offender is used as a means of forcing the guarantors to make good the amount, and, when that has been done, any further criminal proceedings are dropped. Often, too, after negotiations have proceeded for months, criminal proceedings are only started as a last resort. On this latter point, the Court has published warnings in the Chinese newspapers to the effect that it will not consider complaints of this nature in the future where a long space of time has elapsed between the commission of the offence and the laying of the complaint. On the general aspect of the question, it has been pointed out that if a complainant tries to get his money returned to him in a legal manner, no objection can be raised, but it is distinctly otherwise when an inducement is offered that the offender shall not be charged, or when threats are made to get the money returned. The Chinese are up to all manner of dodges on points like these, and the Hongkong authorities could do worse than make a mental reminder of the way in which these practices are viewed in the Northern Settlement.

Would Not Stop.

Yesterday a Chinese, who was accused of larceny, was discharged because the inspector who had the case in hand said that "the complainant had gone into the country and would not stop." It was only a trifling case. It is not difficult to understand that neither police nor magistrates have time to go closely into trivial matters, or that instances are to be found all over the world wherein an aggrieved citizen gives a person in charge and afterwards finds that he has no special desire to press the matter. But there is another side to all this, when we come to deal with the Chinese. To begin with, if a man is accused of theft, whether the alleged offender is a Chinese or a white man, it is plainly the duty of the Court to enquire as fully as may be into the case—in the interests both of justice and of the man accused. In the second place, considering that bribery, blackmail and terrorism are fairly rife among the Chinese, it is well to pass over, without due enquiry, the fact that a complainant has decided, at the last moment, to withdraw from the scene of action?

DAY BY DAY

QUIET TO QUICK BOSOMS IS A BELL—Byron.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 44; clear. (1915, 55 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 53; clear. (1915, 63 clear.)

The Mails.

American Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Nippon Maru at 2 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Shantung at 3 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Anhui to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 3/4.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 45th anniversary of the entry of the Germans into Paris.

Face Photos.

A Fong has sent us a number of admirable photographs showing various finishes at the Races.

Alleged Cruelty to Fowls.

A Chinese, charged with cruelty to a pair of fowls, by carrying them whilst their wings were tied with string, was remanded by Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson. Among the visitors to the Colony at the present time, are Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, who are staying at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Wilkinson is Crown Advocate at Shanghai.

Assaulting a Coolie Girl.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. Hazelland, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a coolie girl, was fined \$10, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

That "Friend."

A charge of stealing 10 tins of sugar was preferred against a Chinese who put forth the old plea that it was given him by a friend. Sergeant Wills said defendant was given every opportunity to find "his friend" but he had been unable to do so. Defendant was fined \$5, or 14 days.

Shanghai Judge's Visit.

Sir Haviland de Sansmarez and Lady de Sansmarez have arrived in the Colony from Shanghai, and are staying at the Hongkong Hotel. Sir Haviland, who is H. B. M.'s Judge at Shanghai, will sit in a Full Court at the Supreme Court on Monday, when three appeals are on the list for hearing.

False Passports.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council.—Ordinance No. 2 of 1916.—An Ordinance to prevent the use of false passports, and to confer on the Governor-in-Council power to order the internment of certain suspected persons.

Stolen Iron.

A Chinese, who, it was stated by Inspector Sim, had formerly been employed at the Old Cotton Mill, was charged before Mr. Hazelland at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing four baskets containing iron. An Indian watchman said the man was going through the gate when he was stopped. Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed.

To Purchase Freedom.

Inspector McDonald stated in Mr. Wood's Court this morning, in the case of a little Chinese girl who was charged with stealing \$100, with which she said she wished to purchase her freedom from service, that complainant had agreed to send the girl back to her mother. The case against the small charged on the evidence of the girl, with receiving the stolen note, was not proceeded with.

Discharged.

Before Mr. Hazelland, at the Police Court this morning, the complainant in a case said he was employed at the Dairy Farm, and kept his clothes in a cow shed. He was going for them the other night when he saw defendant coming out of the window. It was dark at the time and he struck a light and plainly saw defendant, who was formerly employed at the farm. Inspector Sullivan said the clothes fitted complainant. Defendant was discharged.

HONGKONG ENGINEERS' LETTER.

From "Somewhere at Sea."

A well-known Hongkong man, now serving as Engineer-Lieutenant on one of the King's ships, writes to a friend in the Colony as follows:

"Here's another New Year round again, in which I wish you all happiness and prosperity.... My two brothers are out of action at present. T., who is a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, was lifted by a ten-gallon drum full of high explosive which was hurled into his trench, and, after about a month in hospital, has now been six weeks at home, and is not yet fit for duty. E., who enlisted in the Scottish Horse, is now in hospital at Cairo, and we have no further news of him lately, but expect he's getting on all right. B.H. let me know that W. (a well-known German) and the rest of his companions were all rounded up and safely under guard in Nowlon—good job too.... We are having proper wild weather at present, but it keeps the ship sweet, and the health of the Fleet has never been better since the war started."

"The recruiting in Scotland has been grand—particularly in the Highlands, the islands and the south and west, where whole villages have no longer any able-bodied men left; and there have been the conditions since early on. The one black spot is the strikes, but these will be cured. Those Syndicalists who lead the men astray should be shot. It has been proved in France that many of the French Syndicalists who incited the big strikes before the war were in German pay, and I'm suspicious of those in our country also."

"I've been acting as Senior Engineering-Lieutenant here, but had not such a strenuous time as on the previous occasions, last Spring; the Engineer Commander was sick, but is now back to duty.... Are any special steps being taken to keep the Germans out of Hongkong and the China Coast trade after the war is over? This Conscription Bill that is going through should be good news for the Germans, as it will ensure that we'll have enough men in the end to eat them. The good work still goes on, and Germany steadily loses submarines—and will lose the other ships when they do put to sea."

"I expect it was one of the Germans who stole the British Blue Book on the declaration of war from the reading room. I remember that, when on the committee, I tried hard to keep the Germans out of the Institution; they are out now and should never be permitted to join again. Please remember me to all friends in and about Hongkong."

THE NAMUR'S CARGO.

The following cargo was shipped per P. and O. s.s. Namur, from Hongkong on February 24:—

London.—142 rolls of matting, 35 bales of human hair, 180 bales of waste silk, 9 chests of Persian opium, two packages of tea, one case of old documents, two cases of garments, nine cases of charts and books.

Gibraltar.—One case of silk goods, nine cases of silk goods.

Lyons.—140 bales of raw silk. Marseilles.—838 half chests of tea, 87 packages human hair, 16 cases of feathers, 200 bales of bismuth split, 58 bales of raw silk.

Malta.—Two cases of silk goods. Port Said.—One case of silk goods, two cases of handbags, 100 cases of canned fruits.

Suez.—One case of silk goods, 12 cases of dry ginger.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

March 1 ————— Tons 176

Total to 1st inst. ————— 176

Daily average ————— 176

"WESTWARD HO!"

Musical Lecture at Union Church Guild.

"Songs and Ballads of the West of England" was the subject of a very interesting lecture by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald last night, charmingly illustrated by a programme of songs and duets interspersed in the course of the remarks. The lecturer defined "The West" as that area of England in which is made the clotted or "clouted" cream which entered deservedly into the Holy Friar's dreams of paradise. Although himself a "foreigner" and, as a Scot, incapable of appreciating a joke, he had had seven years' happy residence in the delectable land, could appreciate its cream, and hoped he could appreciate its folk-song also. The latter appeared to be largely a deposit from earlier times of music much of which had been common to the whole country, but which had been driven to the more remote regions by the suppression of the minstrels and gleemen in the last years of Queen Elizabeth and under the Commonwealth. The origin of folk-music is necessarily obscure, and much heated controversy would be avoided by bearing in mind that tunes thought to be native to certain districts, or even countries, were of older common origin. The writer who jumps to the conclusion that the Scotch "stole" "Auld Lang Syne" because he heard it to different words in Tavistock is as far from the mark as the Scotoman who holds that the Thistle has been wronged when one of his ballad tunes turns up in a German opera. Scotland and Ireland had been fortunate in having had writers like Burns and Tom Moore to give verses which are really literature to the old melodies, and the Welsh had preserved many of theirs in their fine hymnology. In Devon and Cornwall, the old tunes, with very few exceptions, had been forgotten, save by a few aged and, unhappily, rather despised veterans, some of them hereditary descendants, in all probability, of the old Saxon gleemen. The zeal of collectors had rescued many of these, just when about to pass into oblivion, and many really fine melodies had fortunately been preserved. The words were usually less valuable than the tunes, being often poor, frequently coarse, and in need of editing or rewriting for modern use. The words, however, were seldom much earlier in date than the 19th Century, whereas the music was generally much older. Ballads used to find their way to the West, as to other parts of the country, in the popular song books, often without music and as such are printed to this day. In that region they were sung to tunes already in vogue and for the most part entirely different from those to which they were first set and which were used in other parts of the country. The music as a whole was, therefore, more characteristic of the West than were the words. A good example was found in the song "Sweet Nightingale," which was known in drawing room collections and can be traced to a ballad opera by Dr. Arne, dated 1760. Its Cornish setting, remarkably beautiful in itself, differs completely from Arne's. It is interesting in this connection to note that the nightingale does not frequent Devon or Cornwall, having forsaken them, it is said, because of the sweetness of the voices of the human inhabitants. In addition to the song just mentioned, "Upon a Sunday Morning" and "Lullabye" were sung by Mrs. Le Breton. Mr. E. C. Edgcombe rendered "The Golden Vanity," "Widdow's Fair" and "A Cottage Well Thatched with Straw." The lecturer himself contributed "The Last of the Singers" and "Jan's Courtship," and two delightful duets, "Cicely Sweet" and "Blue Maids," were given by Mrs. Le Breton and Mr. Wilkes. Mrs. Wilkes and Mr. Bond played the accompaniments.

THE MEN'S CLUB.

A Splendid Entertainment Last Night.

Owing to certain conditions which prevailed in Hongkong soon after the outbreak of the war, it was found necessary to close the Seamen's Institute which had, prior to that time, been doing a very beneficial and much-appreciated work among the naval men who were stationed in these waters. After having been closed for over a year, this Institute has now been re-opened, in connection with the same, a Men's Club has been formed, this opening on February 9. With the object of getting the naval and military men in the Colony interested once more, it was decided to hold a concert, and this took place with every success last evening. There was a large attendance of men of both Services and among those who attended were Mrs. Lander and the Misses Lander, Major General Ventris, the Rev. and Mrs. Cooper Hunt, Commander Robinson, of the Empress of Asia, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Rev. Mr. Evertson, and several officers of the Shropshires.

The programme, which was sustained by the Lyman Entertainment Club, was excellent in every respect, and the enjoyment derived can be gauged from the fact that encores were frequent. The contributors were:—Mrs. Bacon, Gunnar, Carrall, R.G.A., Gunner McKie, R.G.A., Gunner Stanton, R.G.A., C.Q.M.S. Branton, R.G.A., Lance-Corpl. Allen, R.E., Sapper Richards, R.E., Gunner Grain, R.G.A., Bdr. Griffiths, R.G.A., Sapper Slaggett, R.E., and Sm. Gunner Knight. A special word of praise is due to Mrs. Bacon, who, in addition to contributing to the programme several items, carried out the duties of accompanist all the evening. The entertainment was brought to a close by a performance by the Lyman Minstrels, whose jokes and songs were really excellent. The troupe was composed of the following:—Sapper Richards, R.E. (Uncle Sam), Gr. Stanton, R.G.A., Br. Griffiths, R.G.A., Gr. Grain, R.G.A., Gr. Gillespie, R.G.A., Sm. Gr. Knight, R.G.A., Gr. Moran, R.G.A., Lt.-Col. Allen, R.E., Lt.-Col. Vennier. Seeing the very fine premises and the conveniences which the men have here placed at their disposal, there should be no lack of patronage. It is proposed to hold similar concerts about once a month.

UNTRUTHFUL LITIGANTS.

Chief Justice's Strong Remarks.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) gave his judgment this morning in the case which has been proceeding at the Supreme Court for some time past in which Wong Sui-ying and another claimed the sum of \$4,000 from the Min Chai Shi firm in connection with a loan alleged to have been made from the Wing Wa Kee firm to Kwong Cheung-yuen.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Agassiz, was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendant.

In giving his judgment, his Lordship said that that was one of the numerous cases in that Court where the services of a jury would have been of real assistance in sifting the truth from falsehood. The case was one of fact and had been heard at portentous length, but he would state very briefly the conclusion to which he had arrived.

After reviewing the main items of evidence, his Lordship said there had been a number of falsehoods on both sides. The defendant was a very unsatisfactory witness and was admittedly guilty of falsehood in more than one particular, but a great deal of plaintiff's evidence—some of it entirely false—had created the strongest doubts in his mind and justified him in holding that they had not proved their case. He must dismiss the action and give judgment for defendant with costs.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The twenty-ninth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company this morning at 11.30. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. David Landale and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, S. H. Dodwell, C. S. Gubbay, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, A. David, A. S. D. Couland, (Director), W. S. Brown (Secretary), H. Humphreys, F. Maitland, A. R. Ritchie, J. W. Kew, D. K. Moss, A. A. Fyfe, R. L. Atkinson, R. D. Smith, P. R. Wolfe, A. E. Crapnell, R. Packham, and T. W. Robertson (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—As it is past the time for which this meeting has been called, and as there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Following the usual procedure, I will, with your permission, dispense with the formality of reading the report and accounts.

As foreboded last year, the earnings from wharf work during 1915 decreased considerably, the number of steamers using the wharves to discharge cargo being 311 against 419 in 1914, the difference being accounted for almost entirely by the fewer number of steamers arriving from Europe. Our earnings from lighter work were well maintained, and in the first half of the year the scarcity of tonnage available for the Pacific Coast created a good demand for storage accommodation for transshipment cargo. It is due chiefly to the satisfactory earnings from the two latter sources that we are able to place before you accounts that compare favourably with those of last year.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the congestion of transshipment cargo has been relieved and with the continuation of this war and the consequent uncertainty of the outlook, your directors deem it advisable to again carry forward a comparatively large amount to this year's accounts and to write down our wharves, launches and lighters to figures more approximating their actual values.

During the year, the Board was petitioned to consider a scheme of pensions for our European employees, most of whom have been with us for a large number of years. As the Company possesses an experienced, reliable staff, who work hard in our interests, the directors went into the question, but found that this pension scheme was impracticable and unsatisfactory, owing to the expense. We have, however, sanctioned the formation of a Provident Fund and I trust the appropriation of \$25,000.00 to give this fund a start meets with your approval.

Considerable progress has been made with the new steamer wharf, and the Government has undertaken the dredging of the approaches, while the two berths at the wharf have been deepened at the Company's expense. When completed, we will possess a wharf 650 feet length, affording accommodation at the lowest state of tide for steamers drawing up to 30 feet.

The plans for the proposed new godown have occupied our close attention and, owing to the prohibitive cost of steel, I went into the question, while in Shanghai, of the cost and methods of building a godown of similar design with reinforced concrete. As the outlay involved in either case will be very considerable, the matter requires very careful consideration, and the building has meanwhile been temporarily postponed. After the adoption of the report has been proposed and seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability which any shareholder may have to ask. I now beg to propose that

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

Concert at the Naval Yard
Recreation Club.

A successful Bohemian concert was given by the Naval Yard Recreation Club in their Club Room yesterday (St. David's Day) and an appreciative audience was presented with a most enjoyable programme. The artists were Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Brock, Miss Goodall, Messrs. Bearne, Allan, Cawsey, Brock, Bailey, Hennessy, Stannard, Jones and Wright, Miss Brock and Master Mace, whilst Miss Stanley and Mr. Arnold ably officiated at the piano.

The quartette party—Mrs. Goodman, Miss Brock, Messrs. Brock and Cawsey—were very successful in "Sweet and Low" and "Silent Night," whilst duets by Mrs. Goodman and Mr. Brock, Mrs. Goodman and Mr. Cawsey, and Messrs. Bailey and Cawsey were given with exceptionally good taste, the last-named deserving special mention, both artists being in splendid form.

Miss Goodall recited "The Owl" with her usual vivacity, and the comic songs given by Messrs. Allan, Jones, Hennessy and Wright were received with unrestrained enjoyment. The success of the programme was ensured by the assistance rendered to the Committee by Mrs. Goodman, and their best thanks are also due to Mr. Arnold for so ably presiding at the piano for several of the items. Mr. W. C. Rodney was supported in the chair by several Yard officers, and, on the motion of Mr. James (Secretary), the company most emphatically declared its appreciation of the talent presented. The concert concluded with renderings of popular Welsh airs.

All That Glitters.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing a brass engine fitting, valued at \$1.60, the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Defendant said he saw the brass and picked it up. A remand was ordered.

the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Mr. Henry Humphreys:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Humphreys and is now before the meeting for discussion. No shareholder having any remarks to make, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring directors.

Mr. Maitland:—I beg to propose that Messrs. A. S. D. Couland, and C. S. Gubbay be re-elected directors.

Mr. Ritchie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Mr. A. S. D. Couland and Mr. C. S. Gubbay has been proposed by Mr. Maitland and seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business, gentlemen, is the election of auditors for the year.

Mr. Crapnell:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each.

Mr. Moss:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The election of Mr. Maitland and Mr. Percy Smith, F.C.A., as auditors for the year, at a remuneration of \$500 each, has been proposed by Mr. Crapnell and seconded by Mr. Moss. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be obtained on application on and after Friday, March 3rd.

HUMOURS OF THE WAR.

Extracts from Letters Received
by a Paymaster.

A Manchester reader of *John Bull* contributes to that paper the following extracts from the letters, which he has personally read, received from soldiers' dependents by the Paymaster in charge of a Lancashire battalion:—

Dear Sir,—I have not received no pay since my husband has gone from home.

Dear Sir,—My husband has been away at the Crystal Palace and got a fortnight's furlough and has now gone to the Mind Sweeper.

Dear Sir,—We received your letter, I am Grandfather and Grandmother, he was born and brought up in this house in answer to your letter.

Dear Sir,—Mr. has been put to bed with a little lad, wife of Peter.

Sir,—I write these few lines for Mrs. who cannot write herself. She is expecting to be confined and can do with it.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with instructions on ring paper I have given birth to a daughter on October 21st.

Dear Sir,—You have changed my little boy into a little girl. Will it make any difference?

Dear Sir,—I am expecting to be confined next month, will you please let me know what I am to do about it?

Dear Sir,—My husband Bill has been put in charge of a spittoon. Shall I get any more pay?

Sir,—Will you please send me my money as early as possible as I am walking about Bolton like a damned pauper and oblige.

Dear Sir,—My husband has joined the Army and I shall be glad if you will send me his elopement money.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Mounted Police.

Members who have transferred or desire to transfer to this detachment will attend at the D. S. P.'s Office on Friday, March 3rd, at 5.30 p.m. sharp, and will also keep Saturday afternoon, March 4th, free.

Musketry.

All ranks who have passed Part I and have not yet fired Ranges A to D in Part II will leave Blake Pier at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, March 4th.

Platoon Parades.

Friday March 3rd, No. 1 Co. (1st & 3rd Platoons).

Monday March 6th, No. 3 Co. (1st & 2nd Platoons).

Tuesday March 7th, No. 3 Co. (3rd & 4th Platoons).

Wednesday March 8th, No. 1 Co. (3rd & 4th Platoons).

Thursday March 9th, No. 2 Co. (1st, 2nd & 3rd Platoons).

Friday March 10th, No. 1 Co. (1st Platoon) and No. 2 Co. (4th Platoon).

Note.—No. 1 Co. (2nd Platoon) will parade at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 7th.

No. 2 Co. (3rd Platoon) will parade at St. Joseph's College.

Maxim Gunners.

Will report at Central Station for instruction as follows:—

Friday, March 3rd, Monday, Mar. 6th, Wednesday, Mar. 8th, and Friday March, 10th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Band Practice.

Friday, March 3rd, at 6 p.m. sharp.

A Boon to Volunteers.

Members of the auxiliary forces of the Colony who have trouble with puttees will be interested to learn that Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. are now in a position to help them, as the Company has just received a consignment of khaki "puttee stockings." These stockings have the appearance of regulation puttees, but they pull on and off like a sock, while, owing to the elasticity of the material, they keep tight but do not bind the leg. They sell at \$3.75 and \$5.75 a pair.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

We invite you to inspect the variety of Sausages we have

ALL READY FOR YOUR TABLE.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

TOMATO

POLONY

BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

TONGUE

BLOOD

LIVER SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c.

All made on our own premises by
our own European Expert.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Expenditure of \$30,000,000.

Peking, February 22.—Official reports mention minor victories on the northern Kweichow border, near Kiliang, from which direction is expected a rebel attack directed by Tsai Ao. On the southern border of Kweichow, it is believed, a rebel force is preparing a move on Kweilin, once the capital of Kwangsi. On the east of Kweichow the rebels have crossed the Hunan border at several points, and have remained in occupation of several towns.

Near the Hupoh border, 60 miles south of Chungchow in the Yangtze, the town of Pengshui has been occupied by rebels. Of Suifu, due to be captured by the Government troops long ago, nothing more is heard. Lunchow remains in Government hands and the attack upon it was evidently no more than a demonstration to disarrange the operations against Suifu.

In the far south Prince Lang Chi-kuang's army at Posh remains diligently there, carefully abstaining from a move on Meng-tze or on Yunnan.

The prospect does not seem brilliant for the Government. Nothing as yet has been done to flatten out the rebels in Szechuan. On the contrary, the rebels are confusing the commanders of the Expeditionary force by appearing at numerous points, far distant from each other, in unknown force. So far as I can discover, nobody in Peking has any idea what the real objective of the rebels is, and whether they mean to attack at any particular point in strength. Their first stroke was at Suifu, towards which they successfully drew a considerable part of the punitive force. All the while they may be meditating a dash upon Chungking. Or, having got the Government Army locked up in Szechuan, they may be intending an advance through Hunan.

One is inclined to think, however, that Szechuan must be the real goal, for here, the rebels have sympathizers, and can find money, and can obtain from the arsenal at Chengtu the munitions of which they are short.

The Government are now recognizing that the task before them is serious, and that the President's prophecy of a month's campaign showed a complete misunderstanding of the situation. The official estimate now is believed to be six months, and involves the employment of 100,000 men and the expenditure of \$30,000,000. Of this large sum the Government is understood to have, or to be reasonably sure of receiving out of ordinary revenue this year, \$20,000,000. The remaining ten millions will have to be drawn from the provinces, or secured by means of a loan.

Other factors are the attitude of Szechuan, Kwangsi and Hunan. The first-named is certainly not enthusiastic for Peking, while the feeling of Kwangsi is probably indicated by the inaction of the forces at Posh. Hunan has already been invaded by the rebels, and from Changsha comes news of trouble there, so far successfully suppressed by the authorities. On the whole the signs are ominous, but at the same time it does not do to for-

HIS TENTH OFFENCE.

Lunch Master Heavily Fined.

The adjourned case in which Police Sergeant George Jackson charged Ho Kam-hing, master of the steam launch Sai Fung, with unlawfully carrying 52 passengers on board his launch, in excess of the number allowed by his licence, outside the local trade limits, was resumed before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning. Defendant pleaded guilty.

His Worship:—This is the tenth conviction recorded against defendant. I therefore fine him \$200, or two months' hard labour.

Theft of Grating.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with stealing several lengths of grating. The case was adjourned to see to whom the articles belonged.

get that the Government is by degrees bringing a large and comparatively efficient force into the field, and that the loyal troops ought to outmatch the rebels if it ever comes to serious fighting. The Government also has money, and Yuan Shih-kai may be counted upon to expend it dexterously. The worst feature of the situation is that not one of the leading men in China is believed to be really loyal to the Monarch-Elect, however, loyal they may be to the Republican Government.

Further defections of local troops are reported from Szechuan, but the towns of Kiatingfu and Yachow, where the troops remained, are still under the control of the provincial authorities.

A Nanking correspondent writes:—

I have just heard that the Yunnan Chamber of Commerce has notified all Chambers in the north not to accept the notes of the Bank of China or Bank of Communications. I learn that Feng Kuo-chang's attitude here is regarded as peculiar. As you are aware, he refused to proceed to Peking and pleaded illness. Feng, together with the Civil Governor and Chief of Police, seems to be awaiting further successes on the part of the southerners before displaying his hand. General Nieh, of Anhui, and Chang Hsun will stand by Yuan and a monarchy and as they, with the T.P.R., directly, threaten southern Kiangsu, Feng is in a nasty situation and will undoubtedly proceed with caution. This may not be correct, but it is the current talk.—N. C. Daily News.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO LET.—Furnished Bungalow "Brenton," 114 Peak.—Apply Dr. E. Evan Jones.

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SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 16th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
LONDON & Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Pass.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife.	Slyo Maru Capt. Soyeda Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 (THURS, 9th Mar. at noon) T. 16,000 (THURS, 23rd Mar. at noon)
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Tamba Maru Capt. Narasage Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinobe	T. 12,500 (TUES, 7th Mar. at noon) T. 12,500 (WED, 15th Mar. at noon)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Takano Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 (TUES, 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.) T. 9,600 (FRI, 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.)
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Colombo.	Kaga Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,000 (WEDNESDAY, 8th March)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Yokohama Maru	(MONDAY, 13th March)
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kobayashi	T. 8,000 (SATURDAY, 25th March)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 8,000 (FRIDAY, 14th March)
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,500 (SUN, 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	(THUR, 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.)

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Chiyo Maru 22,000—21 knots 8th Apr. at noon

Persia Maru 9,000—15 knots 21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.

Tenyo Maru 22,000—21 knots 3rd May

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SHAI, Kobe & Moji Loksang Sat. 4th Mar. at 8 a.m.

SHAI, Kobe & Moji Loksang Sat. 4th Mar. at 8 a.m.

SHAI, Kobe & Moji Loksang Sat. 4th Mar. at 8 a.m.

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SHAI, Kobe & Moji Loksang Sat. 4th Mar. at 8 a.m.

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London	Tamba M.	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London & Cape Town, via Ports	Protein	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London & Cape Town	Ivo M.	N. Y. K.	9. Mar.
Liverpool	Nankai	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Edmund	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London via Ports	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	9. Mar.
London	Nova	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London via Ports	Demodocus	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London	Nora	B. & S.	9. Mar.
London	Keelung	R. L. Ltd.	15. Apr.

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San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	2. Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	7. Mar.
Seattle	Titan	B. & S.	9. Mar.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11. Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J. C. J. L.	13. Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14. Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	15. Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23. Mar.
New York	Indraamah	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
Seattle	Ision	B. & S.	4. Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	5. Apr.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyu M.	T. K. K.	5. Apr.
San Francisco	Chiyu M.	J. C. J. L.	11. Apr.
Vancouver	China	C. M. & S.	14. Apr.
San Francisco via Manila	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	20. Apr.
Seattle	Pania M.	T. K. K.	21. Apr.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Talhythius	B. & S.	25. Apr.
San Francisco	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	3. May
San Francisco	Araka	J. C. J. L.	12. May

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Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14. Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15. Mar.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nippon M.	N. Y. K.	15. Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	17. Apr.
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Shanghai	B. & S.	B. & S.	2. Mar.
Tientsin	B. & S.	B. & S.	3. Mar.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	3. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3. Mar.
Kobe	Yillwong	J. C. J. L.	4. Mar.
Manila	Yuanang	J. M. Co.	4. Mar.
Haiphong	Sunyang	B. & S.	4. Mar.
Haiphong and Haiphong	Yueyang	J. M. Co.	4. Mar.
Shanghai	Hoping	J. M. Co.	5. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	7. Mar.
Calcutta etc.	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	7. Mar.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	11. Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Tanquer	B. & S.	12. Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Malta	B. & S.	12. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajar	B. & S.	14. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushima M.	N. Y. K.	15. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelous	B. & S.	17. Mar.
Manila	Ision	B. & S.	20. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Dania	B. & S.	25. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Singchow	B. & S.	2. Apr.
Shanghai, Taku and Dainy	Pythius	B. & S.	7. Apr.
Manila	Talhythius	B. & S.	10. Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops	B. & S.	12. Apr.

THOS. COOK & SON.
Tourist, Steamship and Roadway Agents, Bankers, Official Agents to the Philippine Government, &c.
HONGKONG-SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA-MANILA.
TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 14.

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The N.Y.K. s.s. ANYO MARU left Yokohama on Friday the 25th Feb. at midnight, due to arrive Vancouver on Friday the 18th March.
CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGUE left Yokohama on Friday the 25th Feb. at midnight, due to arrive Vancouver on Friday the 18th March.
The C. P. R. s.s. IMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived Vancouver B.C. on Wednesday the 23rd Feb. at 6 p.m.
ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer MALWA with the London Mail of the 27th January last, left Suez on Sunday evening the 6th instant.
The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer ARRA with the Hongkong Mail of the 14th January last, arrived at Marseilles on Monday, the 14th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The s.s. TIOLA left Calcutta on the 23rd Feb. and may be expected here on or about the 10th March.
VESSLS IN PORT.
Steamers.
Kaifeng, Br. s.s. 107, J. B. Evans, 2nd Feb. - Haiphong, 3. 1st Jan. Gen. - B. & S. Tientsin, Br. s.s. 125, A. Fraser, 3rd Feb. - Saigon, 3rd inst. B. & S. - China.
Walshing, Br. s.s. 1170, Pictorial, 17th Feb. - Bangkok, 7th Feb. Gen. - J. M. & Co.
Australian Transport, Br. s.s. 3014, F. R. Clarke, 17th Feb. - New York, 7th Feb. - 1915, Railway Material - R. L. Blair, Br. s.s. 34, D. B. Edwards, 18th Feb. - Bangkok, 3rd Feb. Gen. - T. & Co.
Himal, Br. s.s. 3250, J. W. Reed, 19th Feb. - Ketchikan, 19th Feb. Gen. - B. & S.
Dredge, Br. s.s. 2102, J. B. Evans, 24th Feb. - Bangkok, 16th Feb. Gen. - B. & S. Koda, Br. s.s. 1183, W. H. Lee, 24th Feb. - Put back in distress, 23rd Feb. - T. & Co.
Higashio, Br. s.s. 1485, A. C. Kennedy, 24th Feb. - London, 19th Feb. Gen. - M. & Co.
Tientsin, Br. s.s. 2290, J. P. Scholten, 24th Feb. - Java, 24th Feb. Sugar - T. & C. J. L.
Neville, Br. s.s. 3450, Solberg, 24th Feb. - 2nd Feb. - Saigon, 24th Feb. - Van Swindum, Br. s.s. 1463, Wood, 24th Feb. - Canton, 24th Feb. Gen. - J. C. J. L.
Fooking, Br. s.s. 310, T. A. Mitchell, 25th Feb. - Calcutta, 18th Feb. Gen. - J. M. & Co.
Kowloon, Br. s.s. 3342, J. N. Green, 25th Feb. - Vladivostok, 16th Feb. Gen. - D. & Co.
Hanyang, Br. s.s. 1361, Hodgins, 25th Feb. - Saigon, 22nd Feb. Rice - D. L. & Co.
Canton, Br. s.s. 1547, T. Suruga, 25th Feb. - Shanghai, 24th Feb. Gen. - O. S. K.
Yatahing, Br. s.s. 1404, Anderson, 25th Feb. - Moji, 23rd Feb. Gen. - J. M. & Co.
Admiral, Br. s.s. 318, Balfour, 25th Feb. - K. C. Wan, Gen. - China.
Kashing, Br. s.s. 1141, Bryha, 25th Feb. - Saigon, Rice - B. & S.
Kansu, Br. s.s. 1143, Byrne, 25th Feb. - Saigon, Rice - B. & S.
Tai, Br. s.s. 1102, 2nd Feb. - Fongchi, 25th Feb. - Saigon, Gen. - B. & S.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 742, A. Marguerite, 25th Feb. - Haiphong, 25th Feb. Gen. - A. R. M.
Standard, Br. s.s. 384, C. Johnson, 25th Feb. - Saigon, Gen. - L. & Co.
Hulda, Br. s.s. 1083, A. Swan, 25th Feb. - Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice - J. C. J. L.
Tatsumi, Br. s.s. 691, F. L. Troop, 25th Feb. - Bangkok, 19th Feb. Gen. - Yohsue, Br. s.s. 1306, H. Sonne, 25th Feb. - Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice - B. & S.
Tientsin, Br. s.s. 1141, Bryha, 25th Feb. - Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice - D. & Co.
Lohang, Br. s.s. 222, D. W. Ritchie, 25th Feb. - Haiphong, 24th Feb. Gen. - J. M. & Co.
Tamba M., Br. s.s. 3351, S. Knapton, 25th Feb. - Seattle, Wash. Gen. - N. Y. K.
Tientsin, Br. s.s. 1135, W. M. Mearns, 25th Feb. - Manila, Gen. - J. M. & Co.
Shimo, Br. s.s. 3204, Canto, 25th Feb. - Moji, 23rd Feb. Gen. - T. & C. J. L.
Kashima, Br. s.s. 774, M. Tadokoro, 25th Feb. - Bangkok, Rice - Chinese.

NOTICES.
EIGHT PERCENT MILITARY LOAN.
SECOND DRAWING ON FEBRUARY 20th.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Drawing for Payment of the Eight per cent Military Loan Bonds will take place in Peking on February 20th, on which occasion \$1150,000, worth of Bonds will be drawn for payment. When the drawing is over, the numbers of drawn bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

NOTICES.
The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 3rd March, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on the 7th March, at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 13th March at 10 a.m. No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 15th March, 1916.
K. DOI, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

VESSLS DUE.

Agency.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	12,000	Mar. 3	Yokohama
B. & S.	Machoon	6,737	Mar. 3	Singapore
P. & O.	Pingpang	6,438	Mar. 4	London
B. & S.	Protein	9,547	Mar. 4	Shanghai
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 5	San Francisco
T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru		Mar. 5	San Francisco
B. & S.	Tairas	7,603	Mar. 7	Singapore
B. & S.	Indraghiri	5,723	Mar. 8	Manila
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru		Mar. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru		Mar. 9	Calcutta
J. C. J. L.	Karimoon		Mar. 9	Java
P. & O.	Nankai	6,833	Mar. 10	Yokohama
P. & O.	Malta	6,064	Mar. 11	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tanquer	4,045	Mar. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Mar. 13	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ajar	7,049	Mar. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nora	6,703	Mar. 16	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Empire	6,635	Mar. 16	Liverpool
B. & S.	Nelous	10,321	Mar. 16	Seattle
B. & S.	Ision		Mar. 21	San Francisco
T. K. K.	Pania Maru	6,580	Mar. 24	London
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,350	Mar. 24	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	9,015	Mar. 25	Liverpool
B. & S.	Oanfa	10,321	Mar. 28	Manila
B. & S.	Ision	9,921	Apr. 1	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ningchow	5,573	Apr. 4	Liverpool
B. & S.	Glaucus	7,603	Apr. 6	Liverpool
B. & S.	Pythius	7,603	Apr. 6	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Eastern	10,324	Apr. 6	Seattle
B. & S.	Talhythius		Apr. 7	Java
J. C. J. L.	Tik-mang		Apr. 7	Australia
B. & S.	Changsha	9,600	Apr. 13	Manila
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	10,324	Apr. 19	Manila
B. & S.	Talhythius	9,033	Apr. 27	Liverpool
B. & S.	Cyclops		May 8	Java
J. C. J. L.	Arakan			

NOTICES.
Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES
BARBER LINE OF STEAMER.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE,"
FROM NEW YORK.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th March will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th March or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th March at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by **DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**, Agents.

NOTICE.
G. R.
Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.
LIST OF PASSENGERS EXPECTED.
Per P. and O. steamer Eliva, From London Feb. 5.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Flower and child, Miss Kent.—To Shanghai: Miss Gwynne, Miss Fongshing, Miss E. Fongshing.—To Hongkong: Miss Dawson, Mr. Hair.
Per P. and O. steamer Moetan, From London February 19.—To Shanghai: Rev. Lowen, Rev. and Mrs. Smye, Mr. Parnham, Mr. Lower, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Woolley and family Mrs. Wiltchell and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Long and 2 children, Master and Miss Thornhill, Mr. Black.
Per N.Y.K. steamer Fushimi Maru, From London, January 2.—To Yokohama: Mr. A. Lind-say-Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lewis, Mr. Kitada, Mr. and Mrs. Argall, Mr. R. H. Bickarby, Mr. Hagiwara, Mr. Y. Sawaki, Miss Salveson, Mr. Mitsuaki, Mr. Duncan, Mr. H. F. Knott, Dr. Suzuki, Dr. T. Oshima, Mr. M. Kuwabara, Mr. M. Otsuka, 2 Japanese Red Cross Nurses, Mr. J. H. Pibel, Mr. and Mrs. Takizawa, To Kobe: Mr. T. Tanaka, Mrs. G. E. Hutchinson, To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Neill and 2 children, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Callahan, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Sparham, Miss A. Cameron, Mr. D. M. Thorpe, Lieut. Lister, Miss I. Loxton, Mr. W. Kong, Mr. Louis, To Hongkong: Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Mr. T. B. Partington, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. K. M. Cumming, Mr. G. Nuttall.
Per N.Y.K. steamer Hiranomaru, From London February 2.—To Yokohama: Mr. S. Kizumi, Mr. A. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Minna and infant, Mr. Noguchi, Mr. G. Miyazawa, Mr. Y. Kikui, Mr. Tazumi, To Kobe: Mr. O. Kanai, To Shanghai: Mrs. McIntyre, Rev. and Mrs. Butterfield and 3 children, Mr. D. Abbey, Miss E. Stock, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rogers, Miss N. Stevens, Mrs. Steadman and child, Mr. E. D. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. E. P. S. Hooper.
Per N.Y.K. steamer Koton Maru, From London, March.—To Yokohama: Miss E. Makeham, Mr. N. Yoshioka, Rev. Buncombe, Miss Buncombe, To Kobe: Mr. Roebuck, Mr. and Mrs. Master Bradbury, Rev. and Mrs. Forley, To Shanghai: Miss E. Anderson, H. Blawchamp, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Miss A. B. and P. Harvey, Mr. C. Kirk, Miss Holland, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, Miss M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. F. Austin, Mr. Bath.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Douglases.	b. \$120.50
Indes (Comb.)	b. \$138.50
Indes (Def.)	b. \$138.00
Indes (Prof.)	a. \$42.50
Sagars.	b. \$142.00
Docks (New)	b. \$98.00
Docks (Old)	b. \$103.00
Shit Docks.	b. \$65.00
West Point, nom.	\$87.00
Kung Yiks	b. \$13.50
Trams.	a. \$6.00

SHANGHAI SHARE
CIRCULAR.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co.'s weekly share circular (Shanghai, 26th February), says:—

The past week's work exhibited no features calling for special remark: the volume of business was small and the market seemed to be "marking time." This morning there was a slight indication of awakening interest and it would appear probable that the early part of next month will see more business doing. The opening rate to-day for T/T on London was 87/7-16; the dollar rate being 72.6.

Debentures.—Some fairly long lines changed hands at prices which are considerably lower than three months ago, so that those of our clients who sold them, could now replace at some 4 per cent. cheaper, but would probably be better advised to delay a little longer.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai were sold in a few small lots at \$800, closing a little easy as that. Cashways did not come to market, and the quotations are purely nominal.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas could be placed at 138, but only very few shares are coming out. Shanghai Tugs: The earnings are some Tls. 3,000 better than last year, when only half a year of war-working was included in the accounts, and the Directors, not having to write-off any depreciation, are able to recommend the larger dividend mentioned in our last and to carry forward another 8 per cent.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering sold at 11 1/2 and more could be placed. Philippines offer at 2.85.

Lands and Hotels.—Land Investments: The accounts are not yet in our hands, but a final dividend of Tls. 3 and a bonus of Tl. 1 have been announced. Weihaiwei: The meeting is called for 8th instant.

Cotton Mills.—Prices remain as last week and only a few transactions took place.

Industrials.—Langkats show a fall of one point during the week: the accounts will probably be issued before we next address you and these (pace our remark of last week) should show no such great falling-off in the revenue from oil, since the rate of exchange during the greater part of the company's fiscal year was so much more favourable than the twelve thousand tons shortage in the output. Sunatras still offer at 135.

Rubbers.—There has been a slight recovery from last week, not so much in prices as in the market's attitude. The auction-price in London seems to have fixed oscillations between 3/4d. and 3/7d. as extreme poles, but we understand that in the opinion of Singapore experts an appreciation to 4/ would follow any more free issue of shipping permits. Anglo-Javas: At the meeting summoned for 14th prox. a final dividend of 10 per cent. will be recommended.

Miscellaneous.—Telephones sold at 97, Waterworks offer at 305, Lumbers fetched par, and Gas 32.

Mugs Copper Contract.

The largest purchase of copper ever made has recently been negotiated by the British Government in America. According to New York papers the contract is for 135,000,000 lb. of the metal.

THE LUSITANIA AFFAIR.

Colonel Roosevelt's Biting Speech.

New York, Jan. 30.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a speech before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to-night, likened President Wilson to Micawber and characterized the accepting of indemnity in the Lusitania case as "a proposition of sordid baseness."

Urging a programme of preparedness, he declared that the proposed continental army would be undemocratic and said that he favoured universal compulsory military service.

The former President's address in part was as follows:—

"In private life no human being thinks it to the credit of any man that he makes a promise unless the promise is kept. But when we deal with nations instead of individuals, a large number of reasonably well-disposed people loudly take the view that the promise is itself meritorious and that the keeping of it is something wholly irrelevant.

"If it is evident when made that it cannot be or ought not to be kept, then those making the treaty are self-evidently either wicked or foolish. If it can be kept, but nevertheless is not kept, those who fail to keep it are guilty of dishonourable conduct. The politicians in power who do such deeds are merely the agents of the people, and if those public servants act dishonourably the dishonour is reflected upon the people themselves. Well-meaning persons would be wise if they kept the analogy between public and private promises steadily in view. The analogy applies to pacifist speeches; it applies to treaties; it applies to what are diplomatically called notes.

"Readers of 'David Copperfield' will remember that Mr. Micawber's specialty was to issue notes. He never honoured these notes when they became due. His mind was so constituted that he felt that when a note became due he met it adequately by writing another. His creditors, however, did not take so charitable a view of the performance. They did not have single-track minds. To those acquainted with United States diplomatic history during the last year or two there will be no necessity of pursuing the analogy further."

Colonel Roosevelt mentioned the Hague Conventions in their relation to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, declaring it was "dishonourable conduct on the part of the United States to take no action in the matter."

Taking up the question of American export of munitions to the belligerents, he declared: "It is immoral to export munitions or materials out of which munitions can be made, in order to prevent Belgium from freeing herself. It is highly moral to export munitions which will help Belgium to free herself. It is an act of gross infamy on the part of this Government and this people to take any step which will help the wrong-doer against the wronged, and such step would be taken if we imposed an embargo in the interest of Germany against the Allies."

"A year ago this Government notified Germany that it would hold her to a strict accountability if she sunk passenger ships and murdered women and children. Again and again in contemptuous defiance of this warning Germany has sunk these ships and killed non-combatants until the number mounts up into the thousands. Whether the acts were done by German submarines or by Austrian submarines or, as is now claimed, by Turkish submarines or, as may possibly be claimed in the future, by Bulgarian submarines, represents merely the contemptuous desire of Germany—the directing and dictating mind of the Central Powers—to give this Government a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words. We took no effective action what-ever to stop these repeated murders. They were finally stop-

ped simply because the British fleet destroyed so many submarines that the warfare ceased being profitable to Germany."

"Now, it is announced in the press that the German Government are actually haggling over the number of dollars which they think the Americans people will pocket as a payment for their murdered women and children. At the same time the German and Austrian Government through their accredited representatives in the embassies here have carried on a campaign of the bomb and the torch against our industries."

"The section our Government should have taken in view of this campaign was not merely action against Dambis, Von Papen and Boy-Ed, but the holding of the German and Austrian Governments themselves responsible for every munition plant that was blown up or damaged."

"Yet now it is announced that we are to accept money for the death of our women and children and in return are to play the game of the murderers of these women and children by acting in their interest against the allied nations who are trying to free Belgium. We are asked to kiss the bloody hands of the murderers of our women and children and to serve as the tool of these men against those nations which have behaved more valiantly and righteously than we have."

"It is a proposition of sordid baseness. It asks us to put dollars above lives and to consult our own cowardice and weakness instead of adhering to the eternal principles of justice. If we follow such a course we will cover ourselves with everlasting infamy."

"Unfortunately it is evident that many of our public men are afraid of Germany, afraid of the professional German-American vote and are willing to sacrifice the honour of this country to their fears. There is practically no French-American or English-American vote, and these politicians, therefore, feel that they can act against England and France with safety—and their motto is 'Safety First.'"

"I believe that the great mass of Americans of German descent are straight-out Americans and nothing else, just as good Americans as citizens of any other descent in this country. In the great crisis of the Civil War a larger proportion of the men of recent German origin than of the men of old native American stock stood for the Union and for Freedom. I ask Americans of German descent to stand against England when it is wrong."

"I ask that all alike stand as Americans and nothing else. These Americans of German descent I believe will disapprove with all their hearts any proposal to use the embargo as a weapon in aid of the ruthless and brutal German militarism which has crushed Belgium to the ground. These Americans of German descent are the true patriots. I believe that they are shamefully misrepresented by the professional, hyphenated German-Americans who have been so loud, since the war began, in their insistence that the United States should be prostituted to the service of despotism against democracy, of tyranny against freedom, of wrong against right."

"I earnestly hope that the great mass of honest American citizenship which is in whole or in part of German descent, will make its views heard against these men who speak as Germans only and treat America as a foreign land, a land of use only as the tool of Germany, and against the base and cowardly politicians who seek preferment for themselves by truckling to the professional German-American vote, even although to do so means shame and disgrace for the United States, and perhaps permanent detriment to the cause of international right throughout the world."

Colonel Roosevelt said he approved of proposals to establish a world league for the enforcement of peace but only on condition "first, that we shall show that we keep our promises; and second, that we shall show that we are both able and ready to make our promises effective by our action." Many persons who favour such a world league, he declared, at the same time declare that "our duty is to be neutral and to avoid entangling alliances."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Order issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., states:—

Leave.—Private C. G. Anderson is granted leave of absence from 2.3.16 to 2.4.16.

Transfer.—No. 1729 Private F. W. Goldring from Left Section M.G. Co. to Hongkong Police Reserve (Mounted Patrol), dated 1.3.16.

Parades.—Parades for Friday, 3rd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Arty. Btry. (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30.12.15)—10 p.m. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley R.G.A. will attend.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Defaulters drill at Headquarters under Co. Sgt. Major Wittebell. O.C.s of other Sections and Companies should instruct their own defaulters to attend this parade.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—M. G. instruction at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Engineer Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club ground, under Sergt. Major Higby. Detail.

On duty until morning of 3rd instant—R.K.V.R.

On duty 3rd inst. Scouts Co. On duty 4th inst. Scouts Co. Orderly Officer from 3rd to 9th instant—Lieut. Danby.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand this afternoon has advanced to 1s. 11 1/2d.

The Flower Show.

Our readers are reminded that Hongkong's Flower Show opens to-morrow in the Botanic Gardens. Intending exhibitors should not be deterred from sending their plants or produce in for competition by any fear of poor quality, for the season has not been a good one. There will, however, no doubt be a good display this year.

LATEST SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

THE AM. CHINA is due to arrive here from San Francisco & Denmark via Singapore on the 7th inst. and will most likely leave again for Shanghai on the same day or the day after.

"As for entangling alliances," he said, "it must be remembered that the League for World Peace should mean that we would enter into an alliance on the largest possible scale. Do not let us even talk about doing such a thing unless we face what it means."

"This again comes down to a question of promise and performance. Personally, I believe that a great nation like ours should be willing to admit that it has international duties. I believe in entering into such treaties as The Hague Conventions. I believe that ultimately, if we achieve the proper pitch of moral and material preparedness, we may enter an international peace league. But when we do so we must face the fact that we have abolished by just so much our right to be neutral and that we have entered into alliances which entangle us to the extent of making it necessary for us to keep our word where we have given it."

Colonel Roosevelt considered preparedness, declaring we should have a mobile army of 150,000 men, a total regular army of about a quarter of a million men. "If we mean to prepare," he said, "we should prepare in good earnest. Thirty years ago I served for a time as deputy sheriff in a cow country of the West, which was at that time a rather lively country. We grew to accept several rules of conduct as binding. One was never to draw unless we meant to shoot. Conversation not followed by action was not looked on favourably. As has been well said, the policy of speaking softly and carrying a big stick is in the long run infinitely safer than the policy of indulging in irrelevant noise and brandishing an olive branch."

COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd.

The report of the directors of the above Company, to be submitted at the ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on April 19, at noon, is as follows:—The directors submit herewith the audited statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915.

After charging \$6,625.82.0d. for the year in respect of depreciation of track, rolling stock, cables, power plant, etc., the balance of profit brought down is—

From this must be deducted the debenture interest—

Showing a net profit for the year of—

To which should be added the amount brought forward from the last Balance Sheet, after allowing for the dividend of \$8,125, and the amount of \$2,000 written off the cost of Tramway Undertaking—

Making an available balance of—

The Directors now recommend a dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1915, at the rate of 12% per annum—

And the writing down of the cost of the tramway undertaking by a further—

Leaving to be carried forward—

Both the balance sheet and the Working and Profit and Loss Account have been transferred into sterling (with the exception of Capital Additions and Depreciation, taken at 2/-) at the T. T. rate on 31st December, 1915, viz.:—

Traffic receipts showed a decrease in the first seven months of the year in comparison to the pre-war period of 1914, but fortunately improved steadily in the latter part of the year, so that for the year there is an increase of £1,691. The loss on subsidiary companies amounted to £5,175, an increase of £122.

A saving of £1,639 has been effected in the working expenses, notwithstanding the fact that the accounts include solicitors' and other charges in connection with the removal of the offices of the Company to Hongkong, and compensation to Agents.

The royalty payable to the Hongkong Government, amounting to £1,026, has been provided for; this is the first complete year to bear this payment.

Depreciation has been charged on similar lines to last year, and it is recommended that a further £2,000 be written off the book value of the undertaking.

Your directors are pleased to report that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have agreed, in view of all the circumstances connected with the changed condition of the Company's Board, not to further contest the Company's appeal from the assessment for Income Tax. There is, therefore, no amount charged in the accounts for same. Income tax will still be payable on interest and dividends distributed in the United Kingdom.

In accordance with Article 104 of the Articles of Association, the retiring Directors are:—The Hon. Mr. E. Shallin and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chun Pak, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

DAVID LANDALE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

Waiting for Defendant to Get Better or Die.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. Wood, further evidence was heard in the robbery case, adjourned from last week, in which three men are charged with stealing from the person of Wan Heng, ship's steward. The second defendant was further charged with having had in his possession, in the Pokfulam Road, two daggers, without a permit. A further man was charged with unlawfully having pawned a gold ring, part of the said property.

The first defendant was represented by Mr. C. F. Mason, and Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the second defendant, the third and fourth not being defended.

At the outset, Mr. Mason said that his client had been taken into the country as he was sick, and he (Mr. Mason) was informed he was in a dying condition. A Chinese doctor had been attending him ever since he had been released on bail. He (Mr. Mason) understood that a bone in defendant's wrist had been broken. If defendant recovered he had no doubt that he would come down. According to his instructions, defendant was an innocent man.

His Worship:—Have the Police been informed of his movements?

Mr. Mason:—No, but he has been with his mother all the time. I did not know he was going.

His Worship:—It is the first thing which should have been done. What do you want to do?

Mr. Mason:—If you could adjourn it sine die, or for a month, by that time he will either be better or dead.

His Worship:—I can only either extort his bail, or hear the evidence.

Mr. Mason said in that case he would not be in a position to cross-examine. He had not been able to get any further instructions.

His Worship:—That is your own concern.

Inspector Sim said that one of the defendants was wanted to give evidence. The man was charged with pawning a ring and admitted it.

Evidence was given by complainant as to the alleged robbery. He said that he had just returned from England after about 18 months there. He did not owe these men any money, as they alleged.

The case was adjourned.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abyan 13 Jubilee Street, Singapore.

Bankokai High St., Delhi.

Fongki c/o Wingsang, Madras.

Poochoonhit 217 Winloke St., Madras.

Hew Pat Heng c/o Wing Wo Chong, Singapore.

Marcia Roberto, Manila.

Nanyuen, Bangkok.

Paul, Bombay.

Pirosha, Bombay.

Singheeseng, Singapore.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Auckland Chartered Bank, Tokio.

Cheongchun Chanyueeam, Winglok Street, Shanghai.

Chowkumsang, Kungsheng-loong, 19 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

Kanyuen, Shanghai.

Ngoolim, Astor Hotel, Amoy.

Yinsinghoo 45 Telopeedoh Street, Shanghai.

A. B. SORESEN, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

Act that Began the War.

Amsterdam, January 26.—The Berlin papers report that Rodjiko Cabrinovic, who on June 28, 1914, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude as an accessory in the murder of the Arch-Duke Francis Ferdinand, has died at Theresenstadt from pulmonary consumption.

"SAMPLES OF NO VALUE."

Enemy's Misuse of Mails to Evade British Restrictions.

The Foreign Office issues the following for publication:—

The following goods were found in enemy postal mail bags taken from the steamships Frisia, Tubantia, and Rijndam, recently searched in British territorial waters:—

(1) Frisia, outward bound: letters found were very few, but sacks of goods were discovered, the contents of each sack consigned to one consignee.

These goods include: Florshelm, Jewellery, 208 packets have been examined, containing:—

(a) Balled gold chains, 1 sack (18 packets) to Barcelona; 1 sack (12 packets) to Seville; 1 sack (16 packets) to Jaen.

(b) Gold earrings and bracelets, 1 sack (7 packets) to Granada.

(c) Gold rings, 3 packets to Seville, each containing 240 rings.

(d) Gold and silver brooches, 1 packet to Barcelona.

(e) Sleeve-links and canoes, 1 packet to Bilbao; picture post-cards, 389 packets, each containing about 100, to South America; violin strings, 277 packets, each containing 190, to Brazil; music, 98 packets, 15 packets Leipzig to Spain; 10 packets Mains to Oporto; drugs, 243 packets, mostly patent medicines, to South America; dyes, 8 packets to Spain; buttons, fancy, 45 packets to Spain; machine needles, 67 packets, 14 packets Chemnitz to Spain; 1 packet from Hamburg to Argentina; is part consignment of 54,000; photo frames, 3 packets Berlin to Brazil; oleographs, 103 rolls, 13 packets Frankfurt to Madrid, 14 packets Frankfurt to Brazil, 6 packets Dresden to Argentina; 15 packets Leipzig to Brazil; fashion journals, 352 packets.

"Valuable Samples."

A large number of the above packets containing goods are labelled "Samples of no value," while other packets, containing oleographs, &c., are labelled "Printed matter."

(2) Tubantia, inward bound: Four sacks of rubber, of which two contained 101 packets of 1 lb. each of finest Para Rubber; two contained block and strips, all in small packets, total weight 734 lbs. All the above were marked as "Samples without value," and were addressed to Hamburg from Brazil. Also seven packets of wool, from Uruguay to Berlin. These were of sample size.

(3) The examination of the enemy mails ex Rijndam is not yet completed. They contained about 80 per cent. newspapers, 30 per cent. propaganda, 10 per cent. goods, all of enemy origin and addressed in most cases to firms with German names in the United States of America. Ordinary letters are so few as to be practically negligible.

No Claim to Immunity.

The above particulars show the extent of which postal mails are being used by the enemy as a means of conveyance of goods in the attempt to evade the measures in restriction of trade taken by His Majesty's Government.

By no possible stretch of imagination can it be contended that in a majority of the foregoing cases the articles seized are postal correspondence or samples to which alone can be applied such immunity as postal mails enjoy.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

PLANES

[illegible]

